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## The "Open Door" in the Episcopal Church.

The failure in the House of Deputies of the Episcopal General Convention of the amendment to its constitution providing for "the temporary use of other forms and directories of worship by congregations not in union with this Church who are willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the Bishop of the cese or the missionary district," can hardly be taken as any precise indication of the tone of the majority of the convention concerning the questions which divide the Church into parties. It simply suggests a prevailing spirit of

It is true that the Rev. Dr. HUNTING-TON, the ablest debater in the convention, said that the provision was not "High" or "Low" or "Broad" Church, "but a question of a comprehensive Church;" yet the character of the opposition to it seemed to indicate that it was regarded with dread or suspicion by the severe and rigid Churchmanship. Instead of seeking to convert the world to conform to the Church," said the Rev. Mr. SPALDING of Alabama, we are asked to adapt the Church to the ways of the world." It "simply proposes," said the Rev. Dr. LARRABEE Chicago-who announced himself as "a High Churchman, an advanced Churchman, if you will "-" to take the Holy Table from the altar and place it in the vestibule;" to put it "at the disposition of people who are making it only a temporary experiment."

One of the arguments in favor of the amendment most insisted upon was that the latitude allowed by it was neceseary in little communities of the West unaccustomed to the formality of the Episcopal service; yet it is notable that the delegates of the Nebraska diocese killed the proposition by voting against it. Moreover, California tied on it, thus being counted out in the decision. It was also much stronger with the lay than with the clerical delegates of the dioceses generally.

Even if the amendment had been passed, however, it would not have settled the question, for it would have been without effect until a canon in accordance with it had been formulated and introduced into the law of the Episcopel Church. Dr. HUNTINGTON had announced his purpose to present such a canon, with all proper safeguards.

The criticism of the Rev. Dr. WIL-LIAMS of Nebraska that the amendment did not meet the situation had something in it. "The members of other Churches," he said, "do not oppose the Prayer Book; they oppose placing themselves under an Episcopal Bishop." A very great part of the attendance on Episcopal churches is made up of people from other denominations who are attracted by its liturgy, but do not enter formally into its communion. This is made very evident here in New York, for instance, by the departure of perhaps a majority of the congregation when "ye who mind to come to the holy communion of the body and blood of our Saviour CHRIST" are summoned to participate in the Eucharist.

Unless, however, practical results of value to the Episcopal Church from this open door," as Dr. HUNTINGTON described the amendment, were expected from it the subject would not have received the long and serious discussion given to it in General Conventions during the last nine years. The extent to which such expectations go is suggested by the remark of Dr. HUNTINGTON, in summing up the debate on Monday, that "a great change is coming about in the Latin Catholic Church: I believe the yoke of the Papacy will be thrown The indications of the approach of any such completely radical change, however, are not easily discoverable Eminent Roman Catholic clergymen seem to be amused by Dr. Hunting-TON's expression of belief; and certainly the result of the attempt to get Papal recognition for the Anglican orders does not seem to justify it.

# An Important Election.

In the number and importance of the offices to be filled this year the contest will be quite similar to the contest of four years ago when, in addition to Mayor and Comptroller, such officers as District Attorney, Sheriff, County Clerk and Register in New York and Brooklyn, were voted for. But in voting for a Mayor this year the recent enlargement of his power of appointment and removal must be considered as greatly adding to his political importance.

Section 95 of the New York city Charter as it was adopted in 1897 provided that the Mayor might remove heads of departments and appoint their successors at any time during the first six months of his term. The law said:

"At any time within six months after the com mencement of his term of office, the Mayor, elected for a full term, may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, temove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and the School Board and Judicial officers, for whose removal other provision is made by the Con-

After the expiration of the first six months of his term the Mayor could remove only on charges, after hearing, and with the assent in writing of the

The present law as adopted by last winter's Legislature gives the Mayor of New York absolute power of removal

ditionally but absolutely responsible for sts supreme. To the entranced eye, a rhombold them during the whole period. "No public officer," says the law, "shall hold his office for any specific term except as in this act is otherwise provided." The effect of this amendment to the Charter is greatly to increase the power and responsibility of the Mayor to be elected in November, though the Mayor's term is shortened from four to two years.

Shepard. His case is beyond question the most extraordinary in the annals of politics.

Mr. Shepard, politically, has always been what is known as an independent Democrat. Believing in the principles of JEFFERSON, he has professed to espouse chiefly the side of moral as distinguished from practical politics, been most prominent in support of lofty ideals as distinguished from mere partisanship. This has led him in the past into unqualified hostility to the political institution known as Tammany Hall; and his recorded denunciations of that machine as a body organized for the protection of crime and the debauchery of the city government, have exhausted the dictionary of vituperation. His furious assaults upon Tammany have rarely been directed against the personality of any of its leaders or adherents, but almost invariably have been levied against the Hall itself as a system foul and corrupt to

the last degree. Now Mr. Shepard appears willingly as the candidate for the Chief Magistracy of our city, put forward by the organization which he has so many times characterized as utterly and irredeemably vile. He arrays himself in square opposition to all those forces of the kind and make-up with which he has steadfastly allied himself and through which he has obtained his entire reputation and capital as a public man. He knows that his election will be a heavy blow at every influence of government he has promoted in the past, and the triumph of every influence he has condemned throughout his entire political life as deserving the condemnation of every honest man and worthy citizen. And he knows also that that against which his hand and voice have always hitherto been raised, is now more shameless and daring than at any time in his whole memory.

Nor can he suffer any delusions as to the facts. Tammany Hall has not nominated him nor will it endeavor to elect him as a moralist and a reformer. It knows that if SHEPARD is the next Mayor its hand will be firm upon the city government for the next two years and that it will run upon its course as freely as before. Is Mr. SHEPARD hoping to sit in the Mayor's chair with the idea of smiting the hand that put him there, and of holding court-martial upon the adherents who fought for him? The suggestion is ridiculous. Yet it is no more ridiculous than would be an idea in Mr. Shepard's mind that, as the Tammany-elected Mayor, he could avail anything whatever for serving the ends to which he has always loudly dedicated himself. The election of the borough officers upon the ticket headed by Mr. SHEPARD would place the Board of Estimate, the great money-disbursing authority of the city government, wholly pride the record of the present adin Tammany's control. Mr. Shepard's hands would be tied. His appointments would necessarily be from the ranks of Tammany. His office and all the city offices would be filled with Tammany men. The men whose association he has courted and whose political support he has hitherto desired would despise and shun him. Tammany would run things absolutely as of yore, and the two years of Mr. SHEPARD'S Mayoralty would not be long enough

his assistance. What has led Mr. SHEPARD to thus sink himself in this unspeakable degradation? Simply that he itches for office. He wants to be Mayor, and he cares not how his desire is gratified. He is willing to sell himself for the little public notice that such a place would give him and the brief authority that it would confer. What shall be said of a man who, like him, is willing to forget his past loyalty to principle, forfeit the good opinion of his old friends and of every honest man, and stain his name with shame? This must be said, that in the past he has been a political hypocrite and that now he is a political ecoundrel.

for its prolonged chuckle over the way

in which it had kept power through

# The Moon and the Pic.

Last week the United Dithyramb Dick Societies of Tatnick and the Dick Federated Leagues and Associated Sodalities of Tond Hill, Mass., sent a halfcase of genuine old-style New England not govern pumpkin pie to the Maryland King of Song Rich, mellow, perfect, it was a fitting gift, and it inspired a poem sweeter than itself. Mr. DICK had never tasted that sovereign dish before. As a literary man with a wooden leg, the Hon. SILAS WEGG, would say, he found it mellowing to the organ. If by some poetical chemistry pumpkin pie could be analyzed until its secret essence or a more favorable consideration of their quintessence, the spirit of pumpkin demands than they received ten years ago. kin Pie Triumphans." The magician makes a pass with his silver fork, and from the skies of Cockayne pumpkin pies, hot and cold, drop down. He pies, hot and cold, drop down. He and New Mexico, local organizations, waves his napkin and all the spices of boards of trade, manufacturers' associa-Araby smoke in unseen censers. We tions, and other similar bodies are taking

smell the pie: " Bland, aromatic and persuasive as genial as dear friendships reunited after long years and as and the Governor of New Mexico will addeliciously warm as a sudden keen desire on the edge of gratification the Punkin ple Americanus, viad elingingly in garments redolent of the spley East and oriental noons, arises in the gastronomic hall and means the gustatorial issues of the reigning compete for the America's Cup next year

The plain pine bench in Pilduzer Park where Dithyramb DICK is sitting becomes the Table Round and a vision of pie not compete for two years after failure descends upon it. We see the pie:

"It looms timy winged in upon us to no tremble etraining it a little too hard ment of cynic brasses not to the hourse muttering of the drams but suave and tranquil gliding, like the difference to Sir Thomas and that the timed assisting of young souls or the first wave of a Shamrock will stay here, even if she has ten to home over a indisuppressed and fautering nothing better ahead than friendly races of his political appointees at any time | fancy it fluiters adult on baluy oders into our realm | with Columbia and Constitution. What during his term, and makes him not con- | and into our hexes of hearts, and there mageste | could be better than that? Yachting does |

ovate of gilmmering topas, lit with circling memorie of blossoming April days, jetted with diswreathing vales and mounds and rounded with an amorou ses of crust, oversurging the yellow disk in row on row of cherubic seraphim overhung a bowl of sheerest gold."

A word here as to the mystic and symbolical character of much of Mr. Dick's chant. It will be remembered that in his celebrated invocation of the Harvest Moon "in her vast, pale bowl" he speaks of the grouped trees The that drop "asteriated topaz." moon in heaven and the pumpkin pie on earth are one and the same topaz. The pie, the moon, the poet of Pilduzer are but different forms, appearances, or names of the same glorious jewel. The moon is the pie of heaven; the pie is the moon of earth; the poet is the and in municipal matters he has always glimmering topaz, the piemoon of both regions, the cherubic seraph and seraphic cherub of Hagerstown. The quarters of the moon, the cantos of the song, the pieces of the pie are one and inseparable.

But now the cherubic scraph dips his wing in the amorous sea of crust. We taste the pie:

"To the taste, a rare compound of all delectable delight, of long, low nights under fructifying moons amid the coolly growing ranks of corp. of warm and transient suns that transmuted the dusky and striped green to the rioting yellow and of bitter frosts that tung like robbers bees amid lustrous and melitfluous

The fructifying moon, the fructifying poet, the fructifying pie are lovely berries growing on one stem, a union of all delectable delight. As the pie sets in the poet, the moon rises, " far on the ringing plains of windy Troy." As Dithyramb Dick spears a stout triangular targe from the yellow disks he flies from Chewsville and Funkstown to the Asian fen. He bathes his lyric feet in Simois and Scamander:

With such a shield as this might not the HECTOR have dared the plunging arrows of the colden haired son of THETIS and might not the mighty AJA's have successfully defled the avenging hunderbolts of the sullen gods?"

As he cuts another quarter, piece, canto, he sees the end of sects and wars: " With such pacificatory pabulum might not the two-and-seventy ja rring sects be joined in righteous harmony, and might not grouped about this, the quintessance of sublunar delicacies, all the Nations the World bury their emnities and their lethal weapons, deep in its lotus bosom, and swear by it a new Federation of Mankind and a lasting Brothe hood of the World' We, about to thrust the bare tooth of anticipation and satisfaction through it. hall it chief and east our editorial tribute at the base

of its ectypal throne. Well may Tatnick and Toad Hill exalt the horn. That half-case of pie has brought the finest case of poetry that has ever been opened in Pilduzer Park.

## Friday the First Day of Registration Bear in mind that to-morrow, Friday,

If you want to rescue New York from Tammany domination and are really in earnest about it you will let nothing interfere with the discharge of the necessary preliminary duty of registration.

the 11th, is the first day of registration.

## The Democratic Record.

"We congratulate the people upon the results achieved under the Democratic administration of our city affairs. We submit to our constituents with ministration.

So goes the platform of the conven tion which nominated Mr. SHEPARD for Mayor. Those persons who take pride in the record and the results of the present municipal administration will have a reason for voting for him. Nobody else will have a reason.

# Gen. Tracy's Speech.

Gen BENJAMIN F TRACY's speech last night in cordial support of his former opponent, was full of his usual clearness and vigor. He tore in pieces Mr. SHEP-ARD's cloak of apologies and evasions. He showed that this municipal campaign is no fight of political parties, but a fight between the friends and the enemies of honest government. Mr. SHEPARD has chosen to range himself among the latter.

Two "Statehood" conventions are to be held in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, at Albuquerque in the former on Oct. 14 and in Phoenix in the latter on Oct. 26. New Mexico, organized as a Territory in 1850, had, by the last Federal census, a population of 195,000. Arizona, established as a Territory in 1863, had by the same census a population of 122,000. In respect to population, both Territories have the requisite number of inhabitants, and according to precedents Territories seeking admission as States have a better opportunity of favorable treatment by Congress if such applications be made in the year succeeding a Presidential election, and at a time when political considerations do

This year there will be no partisan benefit to be derived by the admission or rejection of the claims of these Territories to Statehood. New Mexico went Republican last year by 3,700 majority; Arizona went Democratic by 1,000. The agitation for their admission is to be carried on in cooperation, and the large increase in the population as well as in the industry and resources of the Southwest since 1890 is believed to assure pie, was found, that spirit could not Of the Territories in the Northwest, then be as ethereal as this hymn to "Pun- admitted. Wyoming has now 92,000 population, or 30,000 less than Arizona, still a Territory, and Idaho has 161,000, 34,000 less

than New Mexico. In the agitation in progress in Arizona part The Governor of Arizona will speak at the New Mexico Statehood convention dress the Arizona convention later.

Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S request of the New York Yacht Club for permission to with Shatorock II. has been refused, necessarily There is great latitude of action under the Deed of Gift, but to eliminate the clause providing that a challenger shall unless another centest intervenes would be

We hope that the decision will make no

not exist for the America's Cup only. Besides, as a great military philosopher said:
"Tis not the victory that makes the happiness of the noble heart; 'tie the combat

It is reported that Gen. Corners, Adjutant-General of the Army, always wears his uniform when on duty at his office in the War Department. During the Spanish war all officers wore uniform on duty, in accordance with specific orders, but since the war ended, though the order has not been revoked, the custom has fallen into disuse. Gen. Corbin sets a good example. In every army but our own officers wear uniform when on duty, as a matter of course in the chief armies of the world they wear when travelling-it might almost be said that they wear it continually. There would seem to be no good reason, except custom, why our officers should not follow their example. It is said that the wearing of uniform on all occasions will add fficers' expenses, because it will require them to keep on hand a full assortment of both civilian and military clothing: but this seems not wholly correct. A full assortment of uniforms they are supposed nov to keep, but if they wear uniform regularly, they will need fewer civilian clothes and will save in other ways. We seem to have followed too closely the customs obtaining in the British Army, where the offi cers make even more of a point than our own of getting into " mufti " or civilia. lothes when not actually on duty with troops. Our officers, however, are trained soldiers, while most British officers are not; it would seem as if we might have better examplars in military matters than they.

The Supreme Court of New York about to decide the meaning of the word welcher." This must be interesting and may be valuable to the Welcher of

The Hon. PATRICK DIVVER has lived and prospered politically as a member of Tammany Hall, and he has just had his official rank taken away from him under circum stances of peculiar humiliation. But he declares he will stick to Tammany, in spite of his loss of office. Mr. EDWARD M SHEPARD has lived and prospered politically by denouncing Tammany Hall as radically vile and unpardonable, and now he declares allegiance to Tammany Hall-for the offer of an office.

Will any one say that Divven is not more respectable figure than SHEPARD?

## The Government's Detectives.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Washington public has read with no small amount of interest the contributions of one work of the Secret Service men at Buffalo know nothing whatever of Detective Gal gher, except that he is from Chicago and said to be a protege of Secretary Gage. f Washington do know of Detective George oster and Detective Sam Ireland. Foster a politician from Upper Sandusky, Ohlo He served in a menial position in the Obio Legislature and came to Washington to accept position under the sergeant-at-arms House in the Fifty-second Congress The Upper Sandusky man had charge the negroes whose duty it was to clean the House side of the building. He was what might be termed the boss janitor and gave excellent satisfaction. With the advent a Republican Congress, Foster, being a Democrat, was compelled to look elsewh r employment and through the good offices for employment and through the good offices of Senator Brice a place was made for him in the Secret Service of the Treasury Department. George Foster is a good fellow and is fully up to the I pper Sandusky standard of intelligence and eleverness, but he never had any experience as a detective beyond keeping an espionage on the scrubbers at the Capitol and occasionally assisting the Town Marshal at Upper Sandusky.

Detective Sam Ireland is known to Wash-

and permitted them to share the humor of the thing. Thief Wilkie, the successor of Mr Hazen, who really made a creditable showing during his incumbency of the position, was a Chicago newspaper man and, like Mr Vanderlip, who recently quit the Government service by request, is a protegó of Secretary Gage. Wilkie is a great slenth in his annual reports and has "Foxey Quilier" beaten to a standstill. It may be that the President's life could not have been saved by more efficient esplonage, but it is quite certain that when be took his chances with the crowds at the Buffalo Exposition he was not protected by the sort of detective talent the Chief Executive of the United States should at the Buffalo Exposition he was not protected by the sort of detective talent the
Chief Executive of the United States should
have on such occasions. I have never been
a great admirer of the system of civil service reform as it is administered by our
Government, but believe the spoilsmen should
be kept out of the Secret Service. It is a too
important branch of the Government service to be trifled with in an Upper Sanduskyish
manner. Is it not the duty of President
Hoosevelt to see to it that the abuses in this
department are corrected?

Washington, D. C. Sept. 30.

# Eugene V. Brewster for Low.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to add my voice to the grand chorus "Down with Tammany" It has been heard ere before, and in harmony with that of dward M. Shepard, the Reformer, but alas that reformer has at the critical moment deserted the camp and flown to the enemy, just as they were retreating from the last ditch His remarkable conduct is undoubted-by caused by his Napoleonic ambition, and I

by caused by his Napeleonic ambition, and I have no doubt that election day will produce for him his St. Helena.

Having been quite through the calendar of parties and reforms, I have at last "put away childish things" and joined the Republican party, where I am pleased to remain so long as that party remains what it is to-day in city. State and nation. The mistakes of doctors are covered with earth, those of political namads like myself shall be covered by restitution; but those of a ratter to good government, like Edward M. Shepard, man be covered by political leath.

traitor to good government, like Edward M Shepard, ma. be covered by political death.

Politics make strange bedfellows, as Mr. Shepard will find when he finds himself advising with his Tammany advisers. He will no doubt feel somewhat as Benjamin Franklin felt at the signing of the Declaration of Independence when he said. We must all hang legather, or we shall all hang separately. He is pinced in a neculiar difference. If he dare say "bevery must go" he would frighten half of Tammany. If he dare refuse to say it, he would frighten everybody else. From his masterful mass of rhetoric in his speech of acceptance it is hard to tell whether he purposes appointing Mrs. Carrie Nation to the Police Commissionership or whether he believes that a little whiskey now and then oparticularly on Sunday, is relished by the best of men. I remember well how he used to put so much fire in his anti-Tammany speeches. He will now put those speeches in the fire. If the yachts could only have writed till now they would not want for wind, when Mr Shepard gets fairly started he will go like the wind, and he will probably reap the wairlwind for his tongoe, I fear, is like a pacchase, it runs the fastest the less weight it carries. He nerhaps thinks that his flery speeches will soon burn the fuse out of fusion, but he awill find only confusion in his own canh. The people are heartly fired of government by calle and all the shepherds and crooks in Tammany estand resist the rising and were on any other ticket I could not well outputs him, but the associate of a notornus gains of thieves is not entitled to my respect. It is not Shepard that we fear, of course, but Croker and his corrunt organization, a dying Irishman was asked by his priest the fellow at the other end.

Engene V Buswarea.

# Who Will be This Shepherd's Crook!

To the Duron of THE SES See If the improper to speak of "John Doe" as the Sneph

PALACE OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR. Dr. Koldevey, German Explorer, Belleves

He Has Found the Palace Courtyard. Berlin, Sept. 24.-Dr. Koldevey has sent here a further report about the progress of the excavations he and his German colleagues are carrying on at the supposed site of Nebuchadnezzar's palace in ancient Babylon. He says he has discovered in the south quarter of the town a square courtyard surrounded by walls, the southern of which is a very fine piece of architecture

The wall is faced with glazed tiles which seem to have wonderfully withstood the ravages of time, and are artistically ornaented with flowers and tracery; but many of the tiles have fallen out of their places to the ground, and they have had to be carefully pieced together. This has been successfully done and the result shows a beautiful design. The design is now en the way to Germany. In the courtyard were also found several

bricks, evidently part of a mosaic pavement, the design of which was composed of enamels and glass-raised work, as well as coffins, coins, fragments of stone in criptions, and a broad slab on which was a picture of the Babylonian idea of hell.

Dr. Koldevey considers the recent finds as fully proving that this part of the city contained what was doubtless the finest of the Babylonian palaces and consequently the palace of Nebuchadnezzar. Meanwhile excavations are being carried on in the business quarter of Old Babylon, where in 1876 the entire business documents of the Babylonish firm "Egibi & Son"- possibly the oldest house of business "of which the world holds record." to use Tennyson's phrase were dug out by Arabians. These documents-unpaid bills, day books, ledgers &c - were made of hardened clay, and the wonder is that they had not crumbled away during the course of the centuries. In one case it is clear that the unpaid bills are now only of historic interest, for the Babylonian legal period of limitation must have long expired

# TRIBUTE TO WHITE WOMEN.

#### outhern Negro Praises Them Enthe astically -Their Influence.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 7.- This was 'Negro Day" at the Texas State Fair, Fully twenty-five thousand negroes attended President W. H. Councill of the Negro Agricultural and Mechanical College Alabama, was the orator of the day. speech seemed to delight the members of his own race and was vigorously applauded by his white listeners. In his address President Councill said:

"If I were to scale the gamut of history and pluck from the diadem of the world honor its brightest gem of virtue, I coul present to you no higher example honor its brightest government to you no higher example womanly integrity than is found in white woman of the South to-day excites the admiration of all love excites the admiration of all love and honor. Were it not for Southern society would be 'confust worse confounded' It would be pane monium in riot. She is loval to her She admits to her embraces no She stands like 'a rock in a weary land maintaining the purity of both races i the South as far as she can.

I am grateful to her. You must be proud of her I am also glad that the educated element of my race has no desire for what is known as social equality. educated negro desires the continue identity of his own race and seeks to adordignify and exalt his own social circles, dignify and exait his own social circles, to accommodate his most extravagant social ambition. It is the ignorant negro who feels that the solution of the race problem means equality of the races. The educated negro is satisfied with the equality of virtue and a chance to be a man in his own sphere, after his own kind, as the Creator ordained."

# I SOLD 'EM. SAYS BAKER.

#### Story of a War Time Purchase of Ships Told in a Suit for Commissions.

The Atlantic Transport Company put in evidence in its behalf in the Supreme Court yesterday in the action brought by Col. John C. Calhoun to recover \$50,000 in commissions for the alleged sale by him of the steamships Mississippi and Michigan to the Government in the Spanish War. The company contends that the sale was not brought about by Col Calhoun, but by Bernard M. Baker of the New York Ship-ring Company

Mr Baker testified that he went to Wash ington on several occasions to bring about the sale, and as there might be difficulty in regard to purchasing vessels of a British corporation, he bought the fleet himself for resale to the Government. He offered the Atlantic Transport fleet for \$5,000,000 on an understanding that the vessels would be taken back within six months for 60 per cent of the purchase price. The final negotiations were with Col. Frank Hecker of Detroit. As Col. Hecker refused to pay \$5,000,000, the vessels were sold to the Government for \$4,000,000.

Witness said that he and his company subsequently fitted out a hospital ship at their own expense and it was turned over to the Government.

# COLOMBIA'S REVOLUTION.

#### Foreign Residents at Bocas Organize for Self-Protection.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9. Passengers just arrived from Bocas del Toro, Colombia, announce that the foreigners of that town, mainly Americans, have organized to protect themselves against threatened raids from the revolutionists. In view of the fact that the Colombian Government has withdrawn most of its troops at Boeas to strengthen the garrisons at Colon and Panama, these withdrawals have left Boeas at the mercy of the revolutionists who are reported concentrated at Rio Cocle and Creekamola, with a raid on the town in

The revolutionist forces since their last The revolutionist forces since their last defeat have degenerated into maranders, raiding small towns in the interior and robbing the merchants and traders. An appeal will also be made by the foreign residents to their several Governments for protection on the ground that the Colom-bian Government cannot protect them.

#### Fears the Vengeance of a Dead Man's Brother.

John Joseph Connelly of 435 Grand street, this city, who was acquitted on Tuesday in Jersey City on a charge of having murdered Philip Cardello of Hoboken, applied vesterday to Recorder Stanton of Habaken yesterday to Recorder Stanton of Hobbsen for the court's protection against Cario Cardello, the dead man's brother, who, he says, has sworn to take his life. The Re-corder told Connelly that he could do noth-ing for him, as the threat was made in Jersey City. Acting Chief of Police Hayes told him that he would send for Cardello and caution him. and caution him.

# Thanks for Papers in the Philippines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SO. The insure you will give it space, and perhaps remind your readers how hard and trying is the lot of our troops in the Fhilippines, who are no longer aided or encouraged by topular sitention or enthusiasm.

New York, Oct. 9.

M. L. A. JIMENEE, MINDANAO, P. L. July 13, 1801

## MRS. WEAVER'S STORE BILLS. Her Husband Resists the Payments of One

Presented by John Wanamaker. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 9.-John Wanamaker of Philadelphia is plaintiff in a suit against Simon J. Weaver of Weaver, Palmer & Richmond, which was placed on trial in the county court to-day. The amount involved is only \$51. The suit is for articles sold for the use of Mrs. Weaver, who is under indictment for forging her husband's name and those of club and business friends to \$11,000 in promissory notes, and she is soon to be placed on trial in the same court for forgery. Mrs. Weaver tock the stand to testify against her husband and she favored Mr. Wanamaker at every possible point. When Mr. Weaver's lawyer, in ross-examining Mrs. Weaver, picked up a big bundle of bills from Rochester store-keepers to show how extravagantly Mrs. Weaver had traded, Mr. Wanamaker's

lawyer objected.
"I shall hold that, for the purposes
this trial," said Judge Sutherland, " lady was supplied at the time with a quantit of the same articles that she purchase of Mr. Wanamaker. It seems to me tha his must be the law, that if a woman goes to a merchant and buys articles fo rdrobe that the husband is liable it appears affirmatively that the lady abundantly equipped with goods p hased elsewhere the husband cannot held liable. I don't believe that if a woman goes into every store in New York and rchases goods her husband is liable. Mr. Wanamaker's lawyer said that under this ruling it was necessary for each trades-man to write every other tradesman in the goods to a person before giving credit The tradesman takes some risks of nesity, replied Judge Sutherland, I shall

races trades and takes so the research of the cessity, replied Judge Sutherland, "I shall allow the evidence."

This opened up the door for the introduction of a dozen itemized bills for goods purchased by Mrs. Weaver at various stores, mostly party gowns, rainy day skirts, silk waists and shoes and coats, which were purchased in profusion by Mrs. Weaver. There were also numerous purchases of boudoir shoes, dress patterns, skirts and silk-lined coats for the servant girl.

Mrs. Weaver admitted paying some of the bills from her private bank account, she had an allowance of \$1,500 a year, but was unable to pay her dressmakers' and milliners' bills out of this.

### FOURTEEN MILES OF SNAKES. Skipper Gets in From Java With a Marvellous Tale of Reptiles.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Capt. Roberts the steamer Osingwold, which arrived here vesterday with a cargo of sugar from Soerabaya, Java, has on his ship's log an interesting entry for Aug. 6. On that date while in latitude 53.22 south, and longitude 73.22 cast, he saw to the southwest an expanse of sea that had a bright red appearance. The phenomena interested him and he directed his vessel toward it and as he came near he noticed that it appeared to be dotted with black specks When he reached it he saw the strangest sight that had greeted his eyes in a sea-faring life of forty-three years.

As far as the eye could see in every dire on the sea was blood red and filled with from the tail began a white line that was about three inches broad. Some of the snakes were dead and the upturned bellies these were white. The reptiles squirmed but made no progress in the moss and many of them were cut to pieces by the prow of the ship and the screw. They prow of the ship and the screw They appeared to make no effort to escape Their average size was three feet, but

some of them were six feet and more long. The vessel went through the entire extent of the moss, consuming in the passage nearly two hours, it being fourteen miles long by four miles wide. The black particles which the captain had noticed were seeds somewhat resembling those of the watermelon, but larger. The substance appeared to be about two feet thick. Several bottles of it were secured as well as some of them were six feet and more long eral bottles of it were secured, as well as some of the seeds, and these will be sent to the United States Hydrographic Office.

The substance was about the color of tomato soup, the consistency of jelly and had an odor of fish. The phenomena were forty-three miles southwest of Cevlon.

# EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

#### A Venerable Relle Voted to the Chicago Museum by the London Committee.

Boston, Oct. 9.-The Rev. Dr. William Copley Winslow, Vice-President for the Fund, announces that the London committee has voted to present to the Chicago Museum the curious bar of gold found at the royal tombs of Abydos. An exact facsimile has been received by Dr. Winslow and placed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It has been mounted on black marble and is about five inches long. The name of Aba is incised on the cartouche, name of Aba is incised on the cartouche, such as it then was, and probably dates about 4750 B. C. Near the top of the bar is a hole, which causes Dr. Winslow to suggest that it was used for ornamental purposes, but Prof Petrie thinks that its purpose was unknown. At the lower end is a close cross hatching, and the same is on the under side near the upper end.

## FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS Mrs. Florence Kelley Thought They Should

Study the Tenement House Problem. BUFFALO, Oct. 9 -Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York told the State Federation of Women's Clubs to-day that they showed a lack of interest in the welfare of the sisterhood who have to work for a living. Most of the employees of the tenement house factories in New York, she said, are women and children and 20,000 tenement factory licenses recently had been issued in New York. She thought if the federation ap-plied itself to the tenement house problem it might work a great benefit for woman-

To show that women's curiosity could restrained, the convention declined the proposition to suspend and take a look at the parade which was escorting Gov. Odell past their hall to the Exposition.

## War Uniforms for Office Duty. From the Wustington Krening Star. Adjutant-General Corbin has introduced an

innevation at the Wet Department by wearing his uniform with the insignia of his rank while on duly at the Department. He keeps his uniform in his office and dons it as soon as he arrives in the morning, wearing it until as he arrives in the morning, wearing it until he leaves for his home in the late afternoon. He is the only officer of the army or havy who follows this custom at present, but it is possible that his example may be generally adopted in the hear future.

There is no order on the subject and Genorically acting on his individual judgment in the matter. During the Spanish war all officers of the army stationed in this noty were required to wear their uni-

## RIVER AND HARBOR CONGRESS. Meeting Adjourns After Making Sugges-

tions to Congress. BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.- The National Riv and Harbor Congress in session at Meta-Hall, Johns Hopkins University, complete ts work to-day with the adoption of a of resolutions embodying its senting These resolutions urge upon Congre liberal policy in improvements as demn any action which leads to the faof river and harbor legislation. They that all items should be excluded that do appertain to the improvement of hard and waterways for the purpose of water borne commerce. Deeper and wider of nels must be created to meet the requi ments of the modern steamships. construction of recommended. gress was directed to appoint a commit-

future meetings.
Capt. John Mullen of Annapolis endeavored to present a resolution in refere to the Naval Academy, but several m bers objected on the ground that it was not germane, and it was ruled out of order, A. R. Smith of New York then offered a resolution expressing confidence in President Roosevelt, and asked that it be adopted

without reference to the committee
Capt. Mullen inquired tartly if Mr. Smith's
resolution was germane. The chairman
replied that it was not, and said that if
objection was made it might be ruled out.
M. J. Sanders of New Orleans suggested
that Mr. Smith's resolution was not only not germane, but savored somewhat of a political nature, and proposed that it be a politica referred. referred. This was done and the resoluthe committee room.

The remainder of the session was taken

up with speeches by Lewis M. Haupt, chair-man of the Isthmian Canal Commission; ex-Congressman Candler of Massachusetts.

### YALE'S GUESTS ARRIVING. Speaker Hatoyama of Japan the First to Reach New Haven.

NEW HATEN, Conn., Oct. 9 .- The first of the distinguished guests to the Yale bi-cer tennial to arrive in this city reached here to-day. They were Mr. and Mrs. Hatovama Mr. Hatoyama is Speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives and is at the of the State Semmon Sakko, in which are 15,000 law students. He is a gradual of the Yale Law School, class '81. They are the guests of Prof. George T. Ladd

where will also stop the dozen other Jap-anese guests for the bi-centennial.

Mr. Hatoyama denied that he and his wife slighted President Roosevelt by not keeping an appointment to dine with the President at the White House a few days ago. He said that it had been planned to take dinner with the President, but the latter changed his programme and asked his visitors to luncheon instead. The visitors had other engagements for that hour and therefore didn't dine in the White House. He added an interesting bit of

ale gossip as follows:
"I called on the President and he assured me that he would be glad to meet me on the platform at Yale in two weeks, when we both should receive the same honor from that university, the degree of doctor of

Another visitor to arrive in this city Rishop Von Schwele, Representative of the King of Sweden. He is stopping with Prof. Palmer. The Swedish and German Lutheran pastors of this city are planning to give a reception to the Bishop.

## FRESHMEN FOUGHT BACK. Columbia's New Class Ran Foul of the

Sophomores Yesterday. The first clash of the year between the ophomore and freehman classes of Cohumbia College took place vesterday. The sophomores held their annual smoker last night and were engaged the entire afternoon in capturing unwary freshmen to grace their board. About twenty freshmen were imprisoned at the college tavern when two resisted their captors and general mix-up occurred. As a result the general mix-up occurred. As a result the windows and crockery of the tayern were in a sorry condition last night. Half of t freshmen escaped through the brok windows Eleven under classmen were held and dismissed on parole after promising to appear at 168th street and Amsterdam avenue early in the evening. No actual fighting occurred until the freshmen Presi-dent attempted to dispute with an upper classman. An individual fight was precipitated which soon became general.

## United States of the Egyptian Exploration TO HAVE NO MORE CANE RUSHES. Technology Students in Boston Vote to Do Away With Them.

Boston, Oct. 9.—Because of the death of Hugh C. Moore of Buffalo, in the Technology cane rush a year ago, the freshmen and sophomore classes of that institution have given up the annual affair and instead will test their speed and strength in a relay race and a tug-of-war contest Six hundred technology students so voted at a mass meeting this afternoon. The sanction of the faculty will un-doubtedly be given. President Pritched expressed his appreciation of the actaken. He also delighted the student by announcing the offer of an alumin to donate a suitable memorial to the free men and sophomore classes, to be of tended for annually by relay and tug-

# Prof. G. F. Moore Going to Harvard Andover, Mass., Oct. 9.—It was an-nounced to-day that Prof. George F. Moore

war teams from each class.

has resigned from the faculty of the A dover Theological Seminary. The tru tees have accepted the resignation wit regret, and a committee of two has been appointed to select a successor Prof. Moore has been connected with the sens inary for twenty years, and for the last three years had been President of the faculty. He was professor of Hebrew. It is said that Prof. Moore has accepted a chair at

Madison, Wis., Oct. 9 .- The report th President Charles Kendall Adams of the University of Wisconsin will send in his resignation as President of the university at the special meeting of the Board of Reg-ents on Friday night is without foundation Keenan, President Adams's physician

President Adams Not to Resign at Once

## hopeful over his patient's condition and save he will be out in a week. The resignation he will be out in a week. of President Adams before the close of the year is by no means improbable New Secretary of Harvard Overseers BOSTON, Mass. Oct. 9 Winthrop H.

Wade of Dedham, was elected Socretary of the Board of Overseers of Harvard Col lege to-day to succeed the Rev Alexander McKenzie, who recently resigned that office after serving nearly twenty-seven years Mr. Wade was born in Bestin in 1860. He was graduated from Harvard College with the class of 1881, and from the law school with the class of 1884. He the law school with the class of 1884. Lie has since practised law.

## King Oscar and the Young Reporter. From the Chicago Record-Herald

Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt. Handal Aid Society
Manille, P. L.

My Dean Mus. Walcutt. Please allow me to
thank you in the name of my troop. N. Pitteenth
Cavairy, which received from you in the last mail
three large packages of papers sent from the United
States by Miss. of New York vity. I wish to
say that by you forethought you have given many
pleasant memories to the troopers of this post by
this much needed present.

I know that you are aware of the fact that these
new troops have no funds to furnish papers, sur
since the canteen law has passed we are without
you, are doing so much but our soldiers in these
to make a speech. An enterprising reports
into make a speech. An ent Not long ago Oscar II. went to Getmenbury